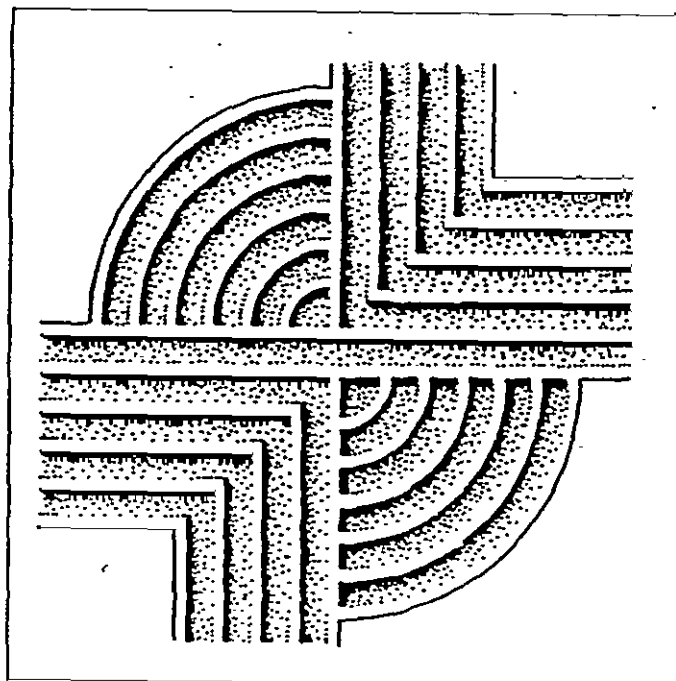


# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED DORCHESTER ROAD PARK, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



## RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 57

© 2001 by Chicora Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or transcribed in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without prior permission of Chicora Foundation, Inc. except for brief quotations used in reviews. Full credit must be given to the authors, publisher, and project sponsor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED DORCHESTER ROAD PARK,  
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared For:  
Mr. Jay E. Thrower  
Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission  
P.O. Box 12043  
Charleston, South Carolina 29412

Prepared By:  
Natalie Adams  
Michael Trinkley

Chicora Research Contribution 57

Chicora Foundation, Inc.  
P.O. Box 8664  
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

February 21, 1991

## Introduction

This investigation of the proposed Dorchester Road Park was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission. The 26.8 acre tract is bordered to the northwest by the Jericho subdivision, to the southeast by the Covington Hills subdivision, to the southwest by the Ashley River, and to the northeast by undeveloped property and Dorchester Road (Figure 1). The property is more fully described in a deed to the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission dated September 13, 1985 (Charleston County RMC DB H-148, p. 58; TMS # 406-00-00-237).

Within the tract is a dirt road which runs through the center of the property from Dorchester Road to the bank of the Ashley River. Paralleling the road is a drainage ditch located about 50 feet on the northwest side. Perpendicular to the road, through the center of the property, is a sanitary sewer easement. The remainder of the parcel consists of pine second growth forest and pine/mixed hardwood forest with a dense understory of herbaceous vegetation.

The property is intended to be developed by the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission as a recreation area. Planned improvements may consist of an admissions building, boating facilities, water front store, natural area, aqua center, picnic facilities, recreation areas, and trails. The proposed work would require clearing, grubbing, filling, and grading for any road construction. Construction activities will include the placement of water and sewer lines, underground utilities, and disturbance caused by the building of park support buildings. Docks and boat ramps are also planned.

The proposed project was reviewed by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and an intensive archaeological survey was recommended. Chicora was requested to submit a proposal for such a survey by Mr. J.E. Thrower (letter to Dr. Michael Trinkley from Mr. J.E. Thrower, dated December 4, 1990). A proposal, dated December 28, 1990 was submitted to Mr. Thrower of the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission and the SHPO for review. An agreement for the study was signed by Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission on February 8, 1991.

This study is intended to provide a synopsis of the archaeological survey of the Dorchester Road Park tract. The project included two person days of archival research, conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Debi Hacker at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyances. In addition, secondary sources were consulted, as well as the statewide archaeological site files

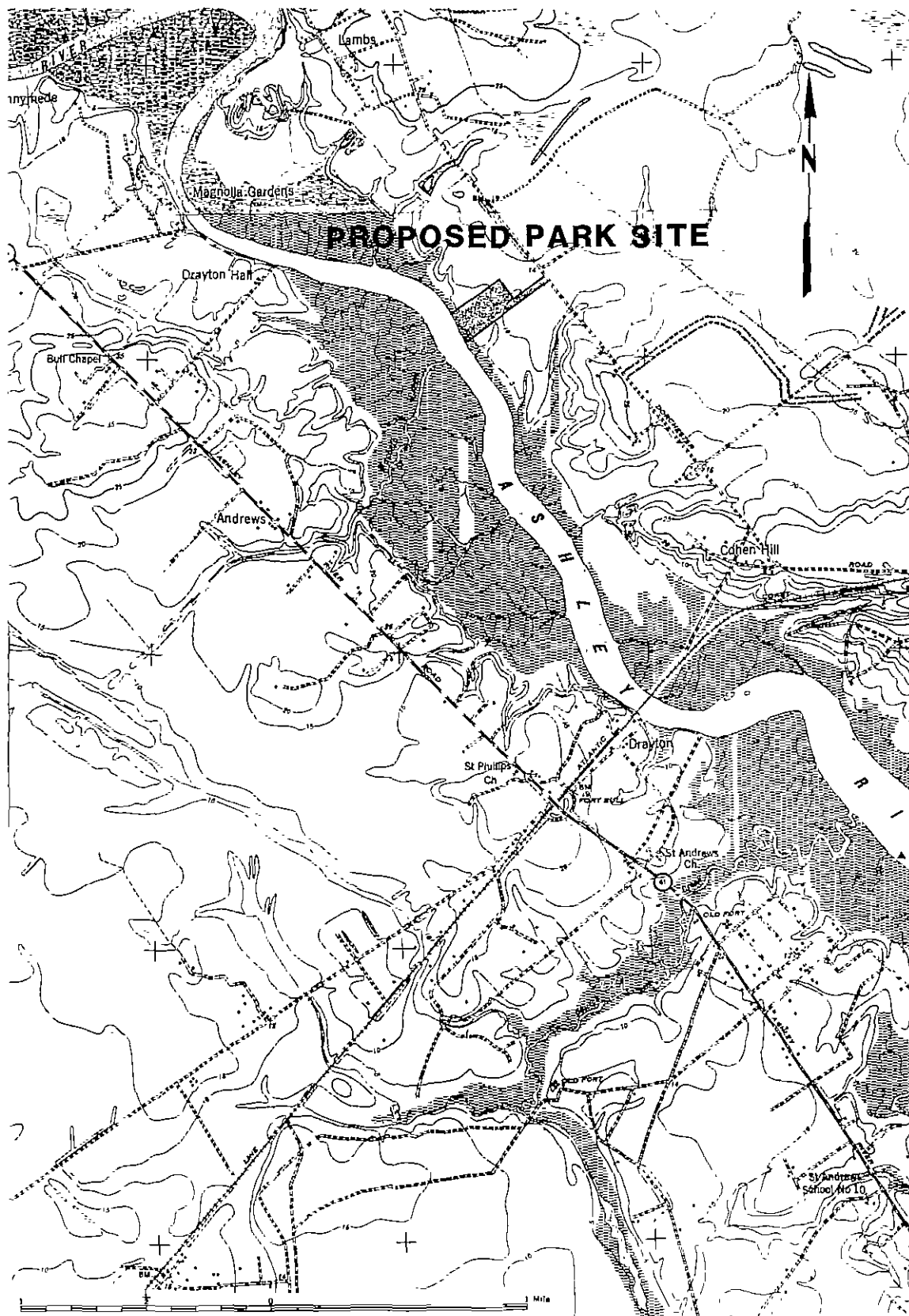


Figure 1. Vicinity of the proposed Dorchester Road Park.

held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The field investigations were conducted on February 11th and 13th by Ms. Mona Grunden, Ms. Liz Pinckney and Ms. Natalie Adams. This field work involved 40 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on February 14th, 1991.

Arrangements are being made to curate the collections from these investigations at The Charleston Museum, although no Accession Number has yet been assigned. Cataloging will be conducted to the facility's standards at the completion of the study. All field records will be provided to the institution on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the photographic materials will be processed to archival permanence.

### Effective Environment

Charleston County is situated in the central lower coastal plain of South Carolina and is bounded on the east by about 75 miles of irregular Atlantic Ocean shoreline and marsh, barrier, and sea islands. The mainland topography consists of subtle undulations in the landscape characteristic of ridge and bay topography of beach ridge plains. Elevations in the county range from sea level to about 70 feet mean sea level (MSL) (Mathews et al. 1980:133).

The County is drained by four primarily coastal (saltwater) river systems and three rivers with significant freshwater discharges (the Santee, Cooper, and South Edisto Rivers). Because of the low topography, however, many broad, low gradient interior drains (such as Macbeth Creek on the west side of the Ashley River, opposite the survey tract) are present as either extensions of tidal streams and rivers or flooded bays and swales. There are many diverse wetland communities influenced by inundation and river flow. Upland vegetation in the County is primarily pine or mixed hardwood and pine, and only about 4.9% of the county is currently cultivated (while about 7.5% of the total land area is urbanized).

The geology of the county is characteristic of the coastal plain, with unconsolidated, water-laid beds of sands and clays up to 20 feet in thickness overlying thick beds of soft marl (Miller 1971). The Dorchester Road Park tract is characterized by only one soil type: Meggett loam, which is a poorly drained soil with a predominantly clayey subsoil (Miller 1971:19).

The survey tract is characterized by elevations ranging from about 5 to 14 feet MSL, with the bulk of the property at or below 10 feet MSL. There is a gradual slope toward the Ashley River on the southwestern edge of the tract. Through the center of the property is a large ditch running roughly northeast to southwest. Similar, although smaller, ditches are found within the tract, almost certainly for drainage purposes. The topography is gently

rolling with numerous low, swampy areas which appear to be the result of phosphate mining during the nineteenth century.

### Background Research

Several previous published archaeological studies are available for the Ashley River area of Charleston County to provide background, including Lewis (1978) for Drayton Hall, Hartley (1984) for the Ashley River drainage, Zierden et al. (1985) for Archdale Hall, and Joyce (1988) for Michaux's Plantation. Prehistoric research in the Ashley River drainage is more limited, although a general synthesis of Woodland Period archaeology is provided by Trinkley (1990).

Surprisingly little published archaeology has been conducted in this area, although the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site files reveal a number of relatively small, prehistoric sites found almost exclusively adjacent to a creek or swamp environment. Few sites are found in the interior, away from marsh or freshwater habitats. Most sites, based on the previous studies, are found on excessively to well drained soils, although a few are consistently found in areas which are poorly drained (which suggests that factors other than drainage may occasionally have determined aboriginal settlement locations). Research in the Low Country also suggests that sites will most commonly be found on major sand ridge elevations overlooking the wetland habitats.

Work by South and Hartley (1980) suggests that major historic site complexes will be found on high ground adjacent to a deep water access (see also Hartley 1984 for the Ashley River area). Plantation main houses tend to be located on the highest and best drained soils, while slave settlements may be found in intermediate or even poorly drained areas. Both settlement types, however, tend to be in close proximity to the rice fields. Extractive or milling sites will be located near necessary raw materials and where the products can be easily transported in and out. Healthful conditions and drainage are not usually significant considerations.

Based on these previous studies and the presented data on the soils and drainage typical of the survey area, the Dorchester Road Park tract tends to have a relatively low probability of prehistoric archaeological remains. The soils are poorly drained and there are no major sand ridges providing significant elevation overlooking inland sloughs or wetlands.

The potential for historic remains is somewhat more difficult to gauge. Work by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology's Division of Underwater Archaeology has identified one underwater site in the project area, a wooden vessel. Site 38CH803, recorded in 1986, is eroding from the marsh bank about 50 feet south of the existing boat ramp on the Dorchester Road Park property. This vessel is currently described as a "possible early

Colonial Period wooden small craft (based on loosely associated artifacts) of [a] type not previously documented" (38CH803 site form on file, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). The vessel was sandbagged in 1985 to prevent further erosion and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology applied for grant funds to excavate and stabilize the vessel in 1989. The presence of such a site does not, however, necessarily indicate any terrestrial associations.

The park site was briefly visited by David Chamberlain in 1986. He remarks:

scattered in the phosphate rock at the rivers edge were a number of brick fragments and pieces of slate indicating an early, eighteenth century occupation . . . . There were no ceramic fragments or pipe stems however, as you would expect around the immediate house site.

On another river edge site there was evidence of modern occupation where the boat ramp and a concrete house foundation remain. At this point I found several pottery sherds from Indian occupation as you would expect at a high point directly on the water. Additionally, I discovered the remains of a small eighteenth century building foundation. Due to the proximity to the water and the later 20th century disturbance, I do not think this is anything other than a small outbuilding that somehow escaped destruction during the phosphate mining era (letter from David Chamberlain to Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission dated October 15, 1986).

There is limited deep water access to the Dorchester Road Park tract, which suggests some possibility for plantation activities such as storage and processing. There are, however, questions remaining regarding the historic settlement pattern in this particular area.

The historic research conducted for this project emphasized nineteenth and early twentieth century documents, and incorporated some minimal secondary sources. Although this historic synopsis is far from complete, it is sufficient to document historic land use and provides a fairly complete chain of title for the tract. Additional work, such as examination of the detailed records of the Board of Phosphate Commissioners, the Comptroller General records for phosphate companies, the Phosphate Industry Special Reports, and the Phosphate Department records (Reports and Resolutions, South Carolina Department of Archives and History), was not undertaken at this time. Nor were complete historical studies undertaken for the various plantations and owners identified in the project area.

The earliest identified record of the survey parcel is a

conveyance by A. DeSaussure and William A. Caldwell, as executors of the estate of Edward Francis, to John and Patrick O'Neill in 1840. At that time the property was described as a:

Plantation or tract of land called "Ashley Woods" and "Jerico" Situate Lying and being in St. Andrews Parish in the District of Charleston and State aforesaid on the North East side of Ashley River Measuring and Containing Eleven hundred and twenty five Acres (Charleston RMC DB D-11, p. 304).

This deed, however, excludes "the family burial ground containing about one acre of Land and the Trees thereon, on the said Plantation as Cemetery for the Heirs of Christopher Williman Deceased" (Charleston RMC DB D-11, p. 304).

This was apparently only a portion of Francis' holdings on the Ashley River (see Charleston RMC DB Y-10, p. 397 for a plat of land to the south of the survey tract). Likewise, John and Patrick O'Neill (with various spellings) were acquiring vast tracts in the same area as early as the 1830s. The southern moiety of the White House Plantation (immediately south of Jerico and Ashley Woods, totaling 1028 acres, was acquired by John and Patrick O'Neill in 1836 from James G.W. McDonald (Charleston RMC DB E-15, p. 229). The deed specifies that this plantation also was formerly owned by Christopher Williman. Consequently, it is likely that Ashley Woods and Jerico was the family seat of Christopher Williman in the late eighteenth century, although he also owned White House Plantation.

Earlier land ownership in the area is not clear, although Robert Gibbes apparently owned relatively vast tracts of land, some of which were developed as early as 1790s. By 1793 Christopher Williman was purchasing tracts, including one to the south of the study area with an elaborate fish pond and "round pond" and the "ruins" of an earlier (probably an early eighteenth century) settlement (Charleston RMC DB K-6, p. 67).

A "Plan of Three tracts of Land Situate in the Parishes of St. Andrews and St. James Goose Creek Known as the McDonald, the White House and Jerico and the Ten Mile House, formerly belonging to Christopher Williman" was prepared for John and Patrick O'Neill in 1840 and revealed land holdings of 2354 acres (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, McCrady Plat 5909, see also McCrady Plat 5906 for a draft version of this plat). This plat clearly shows the project area as "cleared lands," separated by a "canal" which is today present as a large drainage ditch. Two landings are shown, one to the north of the project area and the other to the south. In addition, a "chimney" is shown in the area to the south of the survey tract, apparently the remnants of an eighteenth century settlement which was being planted around the nineteenth century. To the north of the survey tract is the White House settlement and toward the Ashley River from that settlement



is a cemetery (Figure 2).

During the eighteenth century the lands bordering the Ashley River were devoted to rice and the cultivation of upland provision crops. The antebellum use of the combined Jerico, Ashley Woods and White House plantations, while not clearly documented, appears to have continued this Low Country tradition (Doar 1936; Hilliard 1975). The 1840 plat of the survey area indicates that the bulk of the land was cleared and drained for cultivation. In addition to rice, R.F.W. Allston noted in 1854 that:

there are many inland swamps, bordering on the tide-water country . . . sources of short streams, capable of being drained, and ultimately tilled, which contain not only thousands of acres of land suitable for corn, small grain and meadowgrass, but also an abundance of excellent timber (Allston 1854:25)

He goes on to describe the results of productive ditching -- "thus has the tide swamp been subdued, and converted to flourishing fields" (Allston 1854:28), clearly describing the practices which appear to have been at work on the Ashley River.

In spite of this, an 1863 map entitled, "Map of Charleston and its Defences [sic]" shows the study area as densely wooded (Figure 3). The settlement of "Lambs" is shown about 0.9 mile to the north, while the "Read" settlement is shown about 1.0 mile to the south. Although none of the names on this map correlate with the historical research, it is likely that at least some represent overseers of the major plantations.

After the Civil War the Ashley Woods, Jerico, and White House plantations (along with several others in the immediate area) were purchased by Francis S. Holmes and Nathaniel A. Pratt from various estates and Master-in-Equity sales (see Charleston RMC DB H-15, p. 243). With the economy, as well as the various lands around Charleston, largely in ruins, many plantation owners were forced to sell property to speculators such as Holmes and Pratt.

In 1868 Holmes and Pratt sold the tracts (and others totaling over 3700 acres) to the newly organized Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company (Charleston RMC DB H-15, p. 250), marking a new economic venture, if not frontier, for South Carolina -- phosphate mining.

Although phosphates and their importance were recognized in the early nineteenth century, it was not until the 1860s that they became a major industry. This new venture provided hope for planters whose agricultural activities were becoming increasing unprofitable. Coupled with this the various land and fertilizer companies placed increasing pressure on planters to sell the lands along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers where major deposits of land



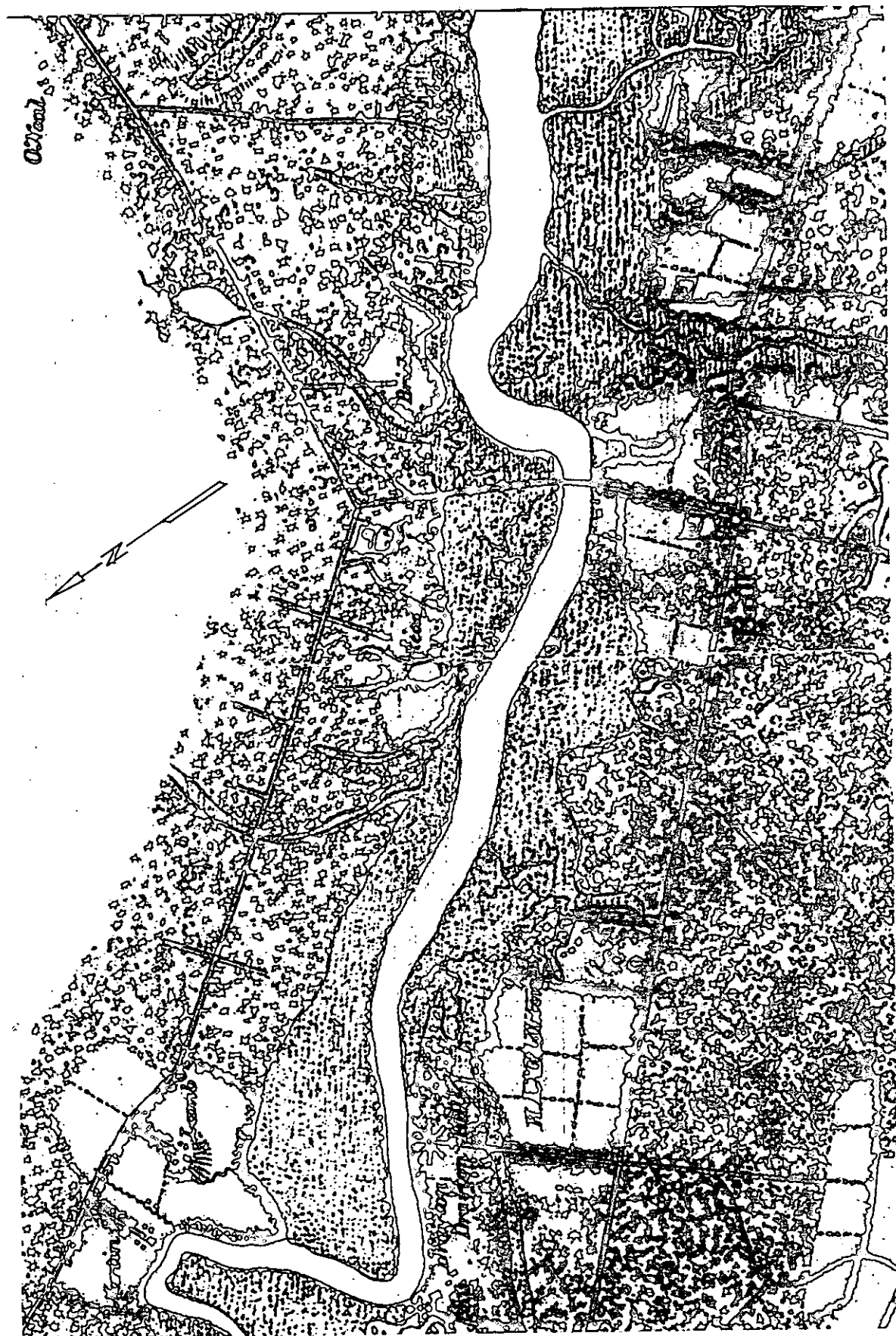


Figure 3. The survey area in 1863.

deposits were known to exist. The enthusiasm for phosphate mining was widespread and even Middleton Place, on the Ashley River, acquired the appearance of an industrial site as wharves, washers, drying sheds, and a tram railroad were constructed as rice cultivation was abandoned (Shick and Doyle 1985).

Although phosphates were mined from the river beds in South Carolina, the 1879 Report of the South Carolina Phosphate Commission noted that "it will be observed that the river deposits contribute but a small portion of the great phosphate beds in South Carolina" (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Reports and Resolutions 1879, p. 797). Of all of the land beds of phosphate, those along the Ashley River were the most significant. Chayal noted in 1904 that the Ashley River Beds were at:

generally moderate depths, the rock at some points lying practically at the surface. . . . The rock lies in strata of greater or less thickness, varying from two or three inches to thirty or thirty-six inches, the latter however, being very unusual . . . the yield of the land deposits varies from three hundred to twelve and fifteen hundred tons per acre, with an average of between seven hundred and eight hundred tons (Chayal 1904:3-9).

The mining operation was relatively simple -- large pits were dug to the depth of the phosphate bearing rock which was then removed for washing, drying, and crushing. The work, however, required large tracts of land and a huge supply of labor (see Shick and Doyle 1985). The profitability of land mining, at least in terms of tonnage, is clear from the tabulations of the U.S. Geological Survey, which reveal that the land companies almost consistently out produced the river rock mining efforts. In 1887 the land companies mined 261,658 tons compared to 218,900 tons by the river mining companies. In 1897 the disparity increased, with the land companies producing 267,380 tons compared to 90,900 tons by the river mining operations. By 1902 the difference was 245,243 tons compared to 68,122 tons (Chayal 1904:71).

The Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company was formally organized on November 29, 1867, about a year prior to the sale of lands by Holmes and Pratt, and Chayal notes that the company "speedily secured for itself a large area of phosphate lands on both sides of the Ashley River, about Bee's Ferry and Ten Mile Hill" (Chayal 1904:48). The company had tremendous success at first, largely owing to its ability to acquire lands with a "large and compact body of rich and shallow phosphate" (Chayal 1904:61), although a change in management in 1891/2 resulted in a severe reversal.

Chayal observed that:

the new management was, unfortunately for the company,

composed of men ignorant of the phosphate business and who, while thus unhampered by the prejudices of experience, were equally unfamiliar with its lessons and results. Carried away by wild opinions as to the dangers threatened to the value of their property - though of its real value, indeed, they could have had but a very hazy idea - by the recent Florida development and disregarding the advice of the experienced and skillful management which had been in successful conduct of the business of the company for so many years, they thought they had found a panacea for their anticipated troubles in a cheapening of the cost of production by the abandonment of their old plant at Lamb's and the erection of a new, larger, and more costly one on the Fetteressa plantation at Bee's Ferry (Chayal 1904:61).

In spite of these problems, and the eventual purchase of the company by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company in 1901 (at which time a portion of the lands were surveyed, see South Carolina Department of Archives and History, McCrady Plat 1097), the Ashley River lands were held into the twentieth century. An undated plat of the company's holdings (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, McCrady Plat 2857) reveals that the project area, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was largely abandoned (Figure 4). There is little doubt, however, that the area was being extensively mined, creating extensive disruption of the natural vegetation and topography.

Upon its dissolution in 1927, the Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company sold its holdings, including Ashley Wood, Jerico, and White House, to David K.E. Bruce. After more than 80 years the deed still notes that the conveyance excludes the one acre Williman cemetery (Charleston RMC DB S-39, p. 243). Bruce held the property until 1945 when he sold it to Donald D. Shepard (Charleston RMC DB T-43, p. 706), although in this deed the reference to the Williman cemetery is dropped. Shepard held the property for less than eight months, selling it to Williams Furniture Corporation (Charleston RMC DB c-46, p. 58). During its tenure under the ownership of Williams Furniture Company and later Georgia Pacific Investment Company, the property was timbered (evidence of this episode, as well as the previous phosphate mining is still evident on the tract). In 1967 the property was purchased by R. Harry Morse, who sold it two months later to A. Bernard Soloman (Charleston RMC DB L-89, p. 39). By this time, however, the vast tract of almost 16,000 acres (representing all of the Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company lands) had dwindled to a conveyance of slightly over 21 acres. Soloman sold the tract to Morganstern Properties, Inc. in April 1968 (Charleston County RMC DB Y-97, p. 293). In 1985 the trustees of Morganstern Properties, Inc. sold 25.3 acres of highland to the Charleston County Park and Recreation District (Charleston RMC DB H-148, p. 58).



Figure 4. A portion of the Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company property.

## Field Methods

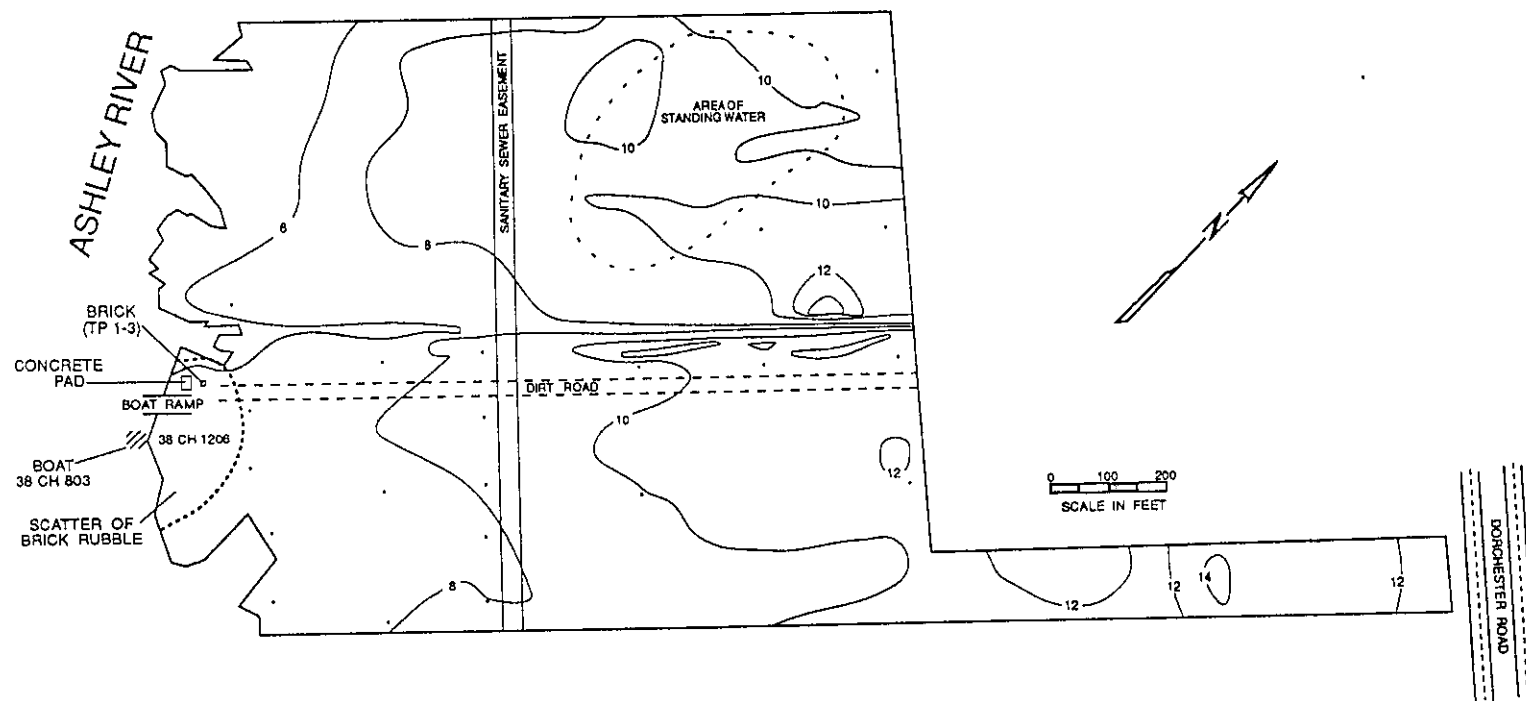
The initially proposed field techniques (discussed in Chicora's proposal submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals along transects at 100 foot intervals. If the initial two transects verified the projected soil conditions and topography (confirming low potential for archaeological sites), the survey would use shovel tests at 200 foot intervals on transects placed 200 feet apart. All soil would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each shovel test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be qualitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

If evidence of an archaeological site was identified, the testing interval would be decreased to 50 feet in order to more accurately establish boundaries. At all sites Chicora would establish site boundaries, collect sufficient information to complete or revise site forms, and would assess and justify site eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This emphasis on shovel testing is required by the tract's extensive woods coverage, which was anticipated to severely restrict surface visibility.

After completion of the first two transects (with tests placed at 100 foot intervals), one along the bank of the Ashley River and one along the southeastern arm of the sewer easement, it was discovered that the soils tended to be low and poorly drained with numerous large pockets of standing water from areas of previous phosphate mining activities. In addition, the tract was heavily vegetated with second growth pine and a very thick understory of brush and fallen trees. Also, areas of the property contained extensive push piles of brush, probably from clearing the road, which hampered investigations. As a result, a decision was made to increase the spacing between transects and shovel tests from 100 to 200 feet (Figure 5).

Attempts to test very heavily vegetated areas of the property were difficult. As a result of the factors previously discussed, a total of 6 transects were placed in the southern portion of the tract and parts of the northern quadrant, with a total of 30 shovel tests excavated and screened. Other areas of the property were visually examined to confirm low topography and poorly drained soils. This visual inspection revealed that the entire area evidenced either standing water (to depths of 0.2 inches) or very wet clayey soils.

Although this survey was concerned with terrestrial sites, the previously recorded underwater site, 38CH803, was revisited. This



DORCHESTER ROAD PARK  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CHARLESTON, S.C.

Figure 5. Dorchester Road Park survey area.



site, recorded by the Division of Underwater Archaeology of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, consists of a colonial period wooden canoe. Institute archaeologists also found several colonial artifacts in the river bank above the canoe. During this revisit we observed that sandbags placed around the canoe for protection were still in place.

The river bank along the tract was examined by a pedestrian survey. No evidence of historic artifacts, such as previously reported by Chamberlain and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, were identified. Very small brick fragments and minute slate fragments, however, were found in the vicinity of the boat landing. Since the materials originally reported by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were not collected, and Chamberlain does not indicate the repository for his collections (if any were made) no further comments on any potentially associated materials can be made.

### Results

The shovel tests identified one site on the Dorchester Road Park tract, recorded as 38CH1206 (see Figure 5). Tests along the river front, near a boat ramp and old dock pilings, recovered moderate amounts of brick and mortar rubble along with phosphate slag. These test revealed that the rubble covered an area approximately 300 feet by 100 feet on the highground above the marsh. As previously mentioned, small brick and slate fragments were found at the water's edge around the boat ramp. No diagnostic artifacts were found in any of these tests. Examination of the ground surface in this area revealed twentieth century material such as wire nails, twentieth century bottle glass, slate, and shotgun and rifle shells. Also noted in the vicinity was a concrete building foundation measuring 20 by 25 feet located about 10 feet from the riverbank, just northwest of the boat ramp. Approximately 30 feet northeast of the concrete building foundation was a brick footing. It appears that these features are the same as described by Chamberlain in his 1986 visit to the site. Although there was no initial indication that the footing was related to an early historic occupation and no pre-twentieth century artifacts had been recovered in the shovel tests, further testing was conducted.

Three 2 by 2 foot test pits were excavated to determine the date and function of the structure. Generally, these units were excavated to a depth of 0.5 feet below ground surface (at which point clay subsoil was encountered) with the densest concentration of rubble in the top 0.2 feet. Test Pit 1, which was placed directly north of the brick footing, revealed that the footing was only one course deep, resting on a mortar bed. However, Test Pit 2, located to the south of the footing, located a second course of brick and evidence that the footing was actually four courses thick. In the fill of this unit was evidence of some burning.

Test Pit 2 was extended to confirm that the wall did not continue to the east. Excavation here revealed a lower course of brick laid on its side. Test Pit 3 was located 2 feet south of Test Pit 2. No evidence was found for the brick footing continuing in this direction. Examination of the north unit profile did not indicate that the footing was robbed out. It is believed that the footing either stopped or turned just north of Test Pit 3.

Ninety-two pounds of brick and mortar rubble and phosphate slag from these units were weighed and discarded in the field. Artifacts recovered consist of four tin can fragments, six cut nails, three wire nails, four fragments of animal bone, 1 crown bottle cap, two shotgun shells, fourteen clear bottle glass fragments, two brown bottle glass fragments, one light olive green glass fragment, one slate fragment, four window glass fragments, one fragment of concrete, and one plastic object. The bricks associated with the feature are small (measuring 7-7/8 by 3-7/8 by 2-3/8 inches) and compact. The mortar is hard and sandy with no evidence of burnt shell inclusions.

This assemblage appears to be related to fishing and hunting activities taking place at the dock and on the property. Based on the projected small size of the brick foundation, the artifact assemblage, and the evidence for some burning in Test Pit 2, the foundation may be the remains of an outdoor barbecue. An alternative interpretation is that the brick feature is a chimney base of a tenant occupation. Although period maps fail to reveal evidence of any such structures in the area, the occupation may have been very short-lived.

Regardless, these investigations have failed to provide any evidence of a colonial, eighteenth, or nineteenth century occupation. The archaeological survey and testing, combined with the historical documentation, suggests that the materials previously identified as eighteenth century are representative of a late postbellum occupation or perhaps even early twentieth century recreational facility. The materials found at the edge of the water (exclusive of site 38CH803) may represent fill or previous efforts to prevent shoreline erosion.

Site 38CH1206 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. As previously discussed, the extensive episode of phosphate mining on the tract has caused extensive damage to the upper 2.0 to 3.0 feet of the property. It is likely that any site which may predate the mining operations has been extensively disturbed and no longer exhibits integrity. While it is possible that sites post-dating the phosphate industry would be intact, this particular feature appears to be isolated and fails to exhibit a clear archeological context. The materials at the edge of the water are out of context and fail to exhibit clear indications of occupational deposition.

Since this study is not intended to incorporate underwater archaeological remains, no evaluation of 38CH803 is offered. The Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission should be aware, however, that any increased boat traffic in this area, especially using the existing ramp area, is likely to cause erosion and damage to the site.

### Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts were conducted at the Chicora Foundation laboratories in Columbia. As previously discussed, it is anticipated that these materials will be cataloged and accessioned for curation at The Charleston Museum, the closest regional repository. A site form for 38CH1206 has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, with copies provided to the State Historic Preservation Office and the curatorial facility. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to The Charleston Museum as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections has followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

### Summary and Recommendations

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Dorchester Park Road tract, one site (38CH1206) was identified. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No further investigations are recommended for this site by Chicora Foundation.

As stated earlier, our survey dealt only with terrestrial sites. However, boating activities associated with park development will likely be detrimental to 38CH803. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has applied for grants to excavate and stabilize the boat. This site should receive additional attention, including a determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Due to the inaccessibility of areas of the survey tract caused by dense undergrowth, fallen trees, and efforts to clear portions of the tract, archaeological remains may be encountered during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any concentrations of brick rubble, obvious artifacts (such as bottles and ceramics), or concentrations of shell to the project engineer, who should report the material to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History or to the developer's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

## Sources Cited

- Allston, R.F.W.  
1854 Essay on Sea Coast Crops. A.E. Miller, Charleston.
- Chayal, Philip E.  
1904 The Century in Phosphates and Fertilizers: A Sketch of the South Carolina Phosphate Industry. Lucas-Richardson, Charleston.
- Doar, David  
1936 Rice and Rice Planting in the South Carolina Low Country. Contributions of the Charleston Museum 8. The Charleston Museum, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Hartley, Michael  
1984 The Ashley River: A Survey of Seventeenth Century Sites. Research Manuscript Series 192. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Hilliard, Sam B.  
1975 The Tidewater Rice Plantation: An Ingenious Adaptation to Nature. Geoscience and Man 12:57-66.
- Joyce, Dee Dee  
1988 Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Investigation of the Andre Michaux Site 38CH1022. Ms. on file, Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.
- Lewis, Lynne G.  
1978 Drayton Hall: Preliminary Archaeological Investigation at a Low Country Plantation. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- Mathews, Thomas D., Frank W. Stapor, Jr., Charles R. Richter, John V. Miglarese, Michael D. McKenzie, and Lee R. Barclay  
1980 Ecological Characterization of the Sea Island Coastal Region of South Carolina and Georgia, vol. 1. Office of Biological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.
- Miller, E.N.  
1971 Soil Survey of Charleston County. United State Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.
- Shick, Tom and Don Doyle  
1985 The South Carolina Phosphate Boom and the Stillbirth of the New South, 1867-1920. South Carolina Historical Magazine 86:1-31.

South, Stanley and Michael Hartley

1980 Deep Water and High Ground: Seventeenth Century Low  
County Settlement. Research Manuscript Series 190.  
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and  
Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Trinkley, Michael

1990 An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina  
Woodland Period. Research Series 22. Chicora  
Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Zierden, Martha, Jeanne Calhoun and Debi Hacker-Norton

1985 Archdale Hall: Investigations of a Lowcountry  
Plantation. Archaeological Contributions 10. The  
Charleston Museum, Charleston, South Carolina.